

after applying Anti-Mole, grease well with vaseline. This will keep it soft and prevent soreness. Do not expect the mole to come off immediately upon making the application, as it requires a few days for the remedy to absorb the mole. When this process is complete and the mole having formed into a dry scab, the skin will gradually heal from below and the scab will sluff off and the mole will be gone. Never Pick the Scab Off, for when you do another will form, and when the second scab comes off sometimes a scar is the result, and that is what you want to avoid. * * * Don't try to use Anti-Mole on yourself; have another person do it for you, unless the mole you wish to remove is on the arm, leg, or where you have free access to it."

On December 28, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20373. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of belladonna leaves. U.S. v. 20 Gallons of Tincture of Belladonna Leaves. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28483. Sample no. 3351-A.)

This action involved two shipments of tincture of belladonna leaves that was represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard, samples of which were found upon analysis to yield the alkaloids of belladonna leaves greatly in excess of the maximum provided by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On July 16, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 gallons of the said tincture of belladonna leaves at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in two lots on or about February 27 and March 1, 1932, by the National Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co., from Baltimore, Md., to Detroit, Mich., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Tincture of Belladonna Leaves * * * U.S.P. * * * Standardized Standard 0.027 Gm to 0.033 Gm Total alkaloids per 100 mls."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it yielded not less than 0.0428 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna per 100 cubic centimeters.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Tincture of Belladonna Leaves * * * U.S.P. * * * Standardized Standard 0.027 Gm to 0.033 Gm total Alkaloids per 100 mls", were false and misleading.

On October 5, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20374. Misbranding of Ru-Co The Wonderful. U.S. v. Clyde Collins Chemical Co. Plea of guilty. Sentence, \$100 in lieu of fine and costs. (F. & D. no. 28086. I.S.nos. 24247, 36892, 45818, 45820.)

Examination of the drug preparation on which this case was based disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On September 16, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Clyde Collins Chemical Co., a corporation, Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, between the dates of July 21, 1931 and September 28, 1931, from the State of Tennessee, in part into the State of Louisiana, and in part into the State of Mississippi, of quantities of the said Ru-Co The Wonderful, which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, and small proportions of citric acid, tartaric acid, saccharin, and carbonates,

Misbranding was alleged in the information with respect to portions of the article for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective to cleanse the body of food waste and fermentation, to stimulate the elimination of acids and impurities from the blood, as a positive blood and digestive purifier, and as a corrective of auto-intoxication; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for acute rheumatism, sciatica, and lumbago; effective to clean the system of undigested food, to stop the acid-forming fermentation and to stimulate the liver and other organs to drain away the acids and other impurities in the blood and to positively clean the digestive system of poison; effective as a treatment, remedy, and positive cure for indigestion; effective as a treatment, a quick and sure remedy, and as a corrective and cure for constipation and auto-intoxication; effective to prevent fat, to make the flesh firm and to reduce without weakening vitality; and effective as a treatment for rheumatism, indigestion, and functional disorders of the liver. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the remainder of the article for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the bottle labels, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for rheumatism, indigestion, and functional disorders of the liver; effective to eliminate intestinal poisons; effective as a real system cleanser and purifier; and effective as a treatment for gout, intestinal stagnation, and stomach complaints.

On November 22, 1932, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a penalty of \$100 in lieu of fine and costs.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20375. Misbranding of 4-44 (Four Forty Four). U.S. v. Wilmot B. Nethery (United Laboratories). Plea of guilty. Sentence, 6 months' imprisonment. Sentence suspended. (F. & D. no. 28073. I.S. nos. 38430, 38435.)

Examination of the drug product on which this action was based disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects appearing on the bottle and carton labels.

On November 1, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against Wilmot B. Nethery, trading as the United Laboratories, Tampa, Fla., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, in two consignments, on or about May 9, 1931, and September 19, 1931, from the State of Florida to San Juan, P.R., of quantities of the said 4-44, which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of Epsom salt (14.3 grams per 100 milliliters), small proportions of ammonium, sodium, potassium, iron, and calcium compounds, phosphates, salicylates, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that certain statements appearing on the bottle and carton labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for 44 diseases; effective as a treatment and cure for liver, kidney, and stomach troubles, indigestion, and influenza; effective as a treatment for rheumatism, coughs, jaundice, sour stomach, colic, heartburn, headache, lazy feeling, and loss of appetite; effective to build and purify the blood and to give new life and vitality; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for torpid liver and kidney and bladder diseases; effective as a relief for a long list of ailments due to sluggish liver or disordered kidneys and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for disorders due to constipation and related symptoms, dizziness, foul breath, painful or overfrequent urination, chills, fever, and malaria; and effective to build you up from the first dose.

On November 3, 1932, the defendant was arraigned and pleaded guilty to the information. On December 5, 1932, the court imposed a sentence of 6 months in prison, and ordered that the sentence be suspended and the defendant placed on probation for 6 months.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*